

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1848.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Another week has gone by since we invited the attention of our readers to certain views of the late Revolt of the People of Paris.

Within that short space of time, the news that has reached us from the Provinces as well as from Paris itself leaves no doubt of the completeness of the Revolution; of the overthrow of the Constitutional Government of France, and the substitution, from the necessity of the case—such as knows no law—of a self-constituted Directory, or Provisional Government, consisting of eleven individuals, of a more respectable class and character than was likely to be thrown up to the surface of the tempest-tossed multitude of a city so populous as Paris. The authority of this Provisional Government has been recognised or submitted to by the body of the People of France, and, emanating as it does from the spontaneous acclaim of a mass of people who had but just thrown off a government of law, makes a more respectable and effective government *de facto*, than, under all circumstances, one could have had any right to expect.

The decree for the call of a Convention, to be elected on the 9th and to assemble on the 20th of the present month, shows that those who compose the Provisional Government have no design to retain longer than necessary their accidental trust, but intend to resign the power thus acquired into the hands of the Convention, so soon as it is organized. This is, under the circumstances, the wisest and best thing which the Provisional Government could have done. It has thus done towards the re-establishment of regular government in France all that it could do.

We cannot say as much for the wisdom and forecast of all the other decrees of this Council of Eleven. There are several of them which, forced by circumstances upon the Directory, are of evil port for what is yet to come. The decrees to which we refer it is not necessary to particularize. The readers of this paper will need no guide to them. It is enough for us to say that some of them are repugnant to every idea of the reign of law, and that others of them give room to apprehend the entire ascendancy of embodied popular force over the obligations of political justice and moral law, by which, if free to act, the Directory would probably have been governed. Whenever and wherever the passions of the people, on the impulse of the moment, are allowed to control and master the sense and judgment of those who have become, no matter by what process, the recognised government, that government, temporary though it be, is already shaken, and in danger of falling before its time. It is no longer a government, but the slave of the populace. Such, it is obvious, is the only way of accounting for several of the decrees. The demands of the *People*, thus in part complied with, in part evaded, and in part postponed, so far from being *unnatural*, were such as every reasoning man must have foreseen to be inevitable. It was this foresight which obliged us, upon the first news from Paris, to regard with distrust the sudden overturn of established Government, to which disorder, usurpation, and renewed tumults must almost inevitably succeed. We knew that M. LAMARTINE himself, a probably honest though visionary man, had, not many months ago, in a public address delivered at Marseilles, declared the first duty of all Government to be to educate the people, and its next duty to feed them, or provide them with food. The men of Paris, every one of whom is, by the decrees of the Provisional Government, a Magistrate, every one of whom is a National Guard, clothed at the National expense, to keep his arms in his hands until he works out the problem of liberty, have already, by virtue of their sovereign will, obliged the persons who compose the Provisional Government to legislate upon their own maxims. The bakers' shops, thrown wide open, supply the populace with bread, and the Government pays for it; property pawned for money at the authorized pawnbrokers is ordered to be returned to its owners, and the money due upon the pawns to be paid out of the Public Treasury. By another decree the hours of daily labor are abridged; national work-shops are opened for those who are out of employ, who are to be paid for such work out of the Treasury. Further largesses will, it is presumed, be conceded to the clamors of the multitude until the Public Treasury is exhausted, when, unless means be in time provided by a regularly organized government to replenish it, the want of food and of the means of indulgence may involve Paris in the tumult of a new revolution, to end in the rule of new men, and possibly in horrors the very thought of which almost blinds us as we write.

To many of our readers any allusion here to the History of the first great Revolution of France may appear in the light of a twice-told tale. To at least one-half of them, nevertheless, much of its history is absolutely new. They have heard of it, and read of it, as a struggle of long duration between the People and the Monarch first, and afterwards between successive factions—ending in the establishment of a gorgeous Empire, which for a season dazzled the Nations of the earth with its power, its gorgeous splendors, and its magnificent military exploits—but at last, becoming the victim of its ambition, the prey of its conquests, received laws from those to whom it had but lately dictated them. They may have heard the Revolutionary scenes described in glowing terms, by one who had been himself a witness of their opening, as "the throes and convulsions of the ancient world," the agonized spasms of infatuate man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty."

This was a philosophic and poetic view of the conflict. A more prosaic and practical account is given, in a few sentences, by an able and acute French writer, who witnessed it all, and vividly sums up the general social state in which France was left by attempting more liberty than she had virtue to enjoy. We translate from him as follows:

"All was tending to a general disorganization. The populace, giddy with the rapidity of events, no longer knew what to fear or what to hope. Without a Government, without laws, without morals, without bread, it saw its betrayals and executions, the denigrations, insult its wretchedness and cover the walls of Paris with placards addressed to THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE. What a sovereign, great God! They flattered,

they deceived, they misled it, they ruined it in its own very name, and it could not see it. It stopped before those placards, read them, did not understand, but did as bidden, and went whither urged by the violent and crafty of each fresh faction. It cried out, when the monarch yielded it a constitution, 'Long live the King!' and when he was powerless it shouted 'Down with the tyrant!' Then it huzzared for 'Fétion or death!' and it proscribed Fétion. It made the great days of the Tenth of August, (that of the attack on the Tuilleries and slaughter of the Swiss guards), the Second and Third of September, 1792, (when all the prisoners on suspicion, some thousands, were massacred in their places of confinement), and the Thirty-first of May, 1793, (the date of the destruction of the Girondists or Republican party by the Ultra-Democracy.) It deified MARAT by an apotheosis in the Pantheon; and it dug up his remains to cast them into the common sewers. It worshipped ROBESPIERRE, and it covered him with maledictions as he was dying. The people's credulity is the patrimony of those who will flatter and juggle it."

"In the midst of these frightful disorders, crime alone moved along at its ease. When a country is torn by factions which rush every way, which jostle, which upset, which crush one another, each to be crushed in its turn by a party more powerful or more adroit, the 'public good' is but a mask for perfidy, robbery, assassination. Virtue hides herself or becomes a mark for destruction. Crime alone dares to erect its hideous head. It hovers in air, it selects its prey, it swoops and it strikes the victim; it weep and we are silent."

Presently came that singular phenomenon, not entirely unseen in this country, that there, where the institutions are avowed to be such as confer the most universal happiness, precisely there the mass of men is most easily persuaded that nearly one-half the citizens, and just those whose industry and sobriety have secured them from want, are the enemies of all this liberty, and bent upon overthrowing that stability in which none have so much to lose. So easily do the public parasites succeed in persuading the people that a happy government produces a greater body of traitors and more unnatural ones than did ever the worst tyranny! To kindle up this jealousy of their more fortunate neighbors; to infuriate the society with suspicions within itself, now became in Paris a ready resort for attracting confidence and influence merited in no other way. And, as such practices were at first directed, by cupidity, against the rich, so, by and by, they were turned, for the ends of personal revenge, against all men.

"A Revolutionary tribunal was established. The Bastille had fallen: a thousand new ones bristled in the back of France. Her authorities became one great body of turnkeys; and one-half her people seemed occupied in cutting off the heads of the rest or riveting their fetters. Every day, cart-loads of the proscribed were arraigned before the tribunal; and this adjudged them to death without witnesses, without a hearing. The Jury's mind and conscience asked no further information, after it had heard the names of those accused. They were 'aristocrats,' 'disaffected,' 'federalists,' or 'suspected,' according as these designations best served the bloody purpose of those who meant to destroy them. The populace, now grown ferocious, followed the death-carts in crowds; they who insulted the victims to-day, forgetting that their own heads would fall to-morrow, if it suited their tyrants."

From these and kindred horrors which disgraced humanity during the first great Revolution of France, and the repetition of which during the second was prevented only by the overpowering influence of the name and character of LAFAYETTE, may Heaven in its mercy now shield and protect the People of France, so large a proportion of whom are worthy of a better fate than to be made the sport of successive tumults and the victims of the caprice of designing and selfish demagogues! Happily may the People work out their salvation, and succeed in establishing a free, elective, and representative government, possessing power to execute its own resolves, to defend its country from invasion from abroad, and to suppress insurrections at home! In such a consummation of this Revolution all the wishes of America will be realized; and no where in the wide world will France meet with more sympathy and more substantial good-will than from the People and Government of the United States. Nor is the man to be found in these States who will more rejoice than we in her solid and stable prosperity.

But, in the ardor of our zeal for new-born liberty, and in the influence of our professions of devotion to Republican principles, let us not be ashamed or afraid to inquire what we are doing, and where we are going. This is all that, in our former article on this subject, we proposed to ourselves, or recommended to our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party. And here is as fit an occasion as any for being held responsible for our views on this subject, as has been attempted to be done (with no ill design, we dare be sworn) by an honorable Senator from the South, who is officially reported to have said, on Thursday last, "that the organ of a large and respectable party, published in this city, has 'in the most solemn and formal manner expressed sentiments hostile to the movements in favor of 'freedom of the Whigs, as a party, on this subject. We think it quite possible that some, perhaps many, of those who belong to the Whig party disapprove of our feeble exertions to prevent our readers from being blinded to the true principles of government and law at home by the blaze of a political conflagration in the other hemisphere. We have heard of such things before. All history abounds in instances of a like difference of opinion in cases of casual and sudden occurrence, between persons who, on questions of politics which have been subjected to the tests of reason and reflection, hold a common opinion. One of these cases was the Revolution, already alluded to, which came to a head in France in 1793. All recking as that Revolution was with human carnage and with social horrors, it found many in this happy country who desired to connect our destinies with those of France, and for that purpose were ready to leap into the gulf which yawned beneath them, the depth of which they shut their eyes to, and would not fathom. Nothing but the wisdom, the stern integrity, and high resolve of WASHINGTON, and his yet greater influence with the masses of the people, enabled him to rescue our country from that most imminent danger."

What has appeared to us to be the path of our duty, in regard to the events which have so suddenly and unexpectedly crowded upon us from the European continent, is so well expressed by a most distinguished English (or rather Irish) writer on the occasion of the first great Revolution in France, that we cannot refrain from quoting it:

"I must be tolerably sure," said BURKE, "before I venture publicly to congratulate men upon a blessing, that they have really received one. Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver; and adulation is not of more service to the people than to kings. I should therefore suspend my congratulations on the new liberty of France, until I was informed how it had been combined with government; with public force; with the discipline and obedience of armies; with the collection of an effective and well-distributed revenue; with morality and religion; with solidity and property; with peace and order; with civil and social manners. All these (in their way) are good things; too; and without them, liberty is not a benefit whilst it lasts, and is not likely to continue long. The effect of liberty to individuals is that they may do what they please; we ought to see that they please them; to be sure, before we risk congratulations, which may be soon turned into complaints. Prudence would dictate this in the case of separate insulated private men; but liberty, when men act in bodies, is power. Considerate people, before they declare themselves, will observe the use of a thing as new power in new persons, of those principles, tempers, and dispositions they have little or no experience, and in situations where those who appear the most stirring in the scene may possibly not be the real movers."

This reasoning is so applicable to the occasion and the moment, that our readers will thank us for repeating to them what has been said, at a nearly similar juncture to the present, more than half a century ago, by so wise and good a man, even should they not feel disposed to follow his example.

To recur to the citation which we have made of the remarks of a Southern Senator in regard to this press, we trust that we need not assure any attentive reader of ours—though we have been so unhappily misapprehended by that gentleman—that we have never intimated a sentiment hostile to the freedom of France, nor said a word from which such a sentiment could be justly inferred. We may have thought, and might have said, (but have not,) that the People of France are, in our opinion, not prepared, by temperament or habit, to live contentedly under institutions at once so simple and free as those of the United States. But, most certainly, so far from entertaining any feeling unfavorable to the liberties of the French people, we have explicitly and earnestly expressed a directly opposite sentiment.

Whether some of the decrees which have already emanated from the Revolutionary Government of France are favorable or otherwise to freedom elsewhere than in France, is a question which we should willingly leave to the good sense of the Senator himself, if the possession of a seat on the same floor allowed us publicly to propound it to him. Not having that honor, however, we take leave to express to our readers a doubt whether the proposed IMMEDIATE emancipation of the slaves in all the colonies of France be either a wise, well-timed, or humane measure. Is it not, if of any effect, and especially if sustained as proposed by congratulations from the public authorities of the United States, calculated to lead to the most sanguinary scenes in the colonies of France, and to insinuate the gravest disorders elsewhere? What answer does History return to this question?

"Of that malignant philosophy," says Chief Justice MARSHALL, in his Life of WASHINGTON, "which, disregarding the actual state of the world, and estimating at nothing the miseries of a vast portion of the human race, can coolly and deliberately pursue, through oceans of blood, abstract systems for the attainment of some fancied untied good, early and bitter fruits were gathered in the French West Indies. Instead of proceeding in the correction of any abuses which might exist, by those slow and cautious steps which gradually introduce reform without ruin, which may prepare and fit society for that better state of things designed for them; and which, by not attempting impossibilities, may enlarge the circle of happiness, the revolutionists of France formed the mad and wicked project of spreading their doctrines of equality among persons between whom there exist distinctions and prejudices to be subdued only by the grave. The rage excited by the pursuit of this visionary and baneful theory, after many threatening symptoms, burst forth on the 23d day of August, 1791, with a fury like destructive general. In one night a preconcerted insurrection of the blacks took place throughout the colony of St. Domingo, and the white inhabitants of the country, while sleeping in their beds, were involved in one indiscriminate massacre, from which neither age nor sex could afford an exemption."

Nor, we are sorry to say, could the members of the Provisional Government of France, who have framed and launched this decree, plead ignorance of the dangers with which it is fraught. Had any of them wanted knowledge on the subject, M. LAMARTINE could have supplied it. No one better than he; for he himself, in his "History of the Girondists," has chronicled the event in terms never to be forgotten by him or her who reads them. *Les Amis des Noirs* having, in the old Revolution, just as they have done now, procured the passage of a decree to the same effect as that to which we have referred, the Government of their principal colony (St. Domingo) knowing that the decree was one of desolation and death to them and theirs, made by persons who either knew not or were reckless what they were doing, hesitated to carry it into effect. Impatient of the delay, *Les Noirs* took the execution of it into their own hands, and M. LAMARTINE, in the tenth book of his "History of the Girondists," thus records the event:

"In one night sixty thousand slaves, armed with torches and their working tools, burnt down all their master's houses in a circuit of six leagues round the Cape. The whites were murdered; women, children, old men—nothing escaped the long-repressed fury of the blacks. It was the annihilation of one race by the other. The bleeding heads of the whites, carried on the tops of sugar-canes, were the standards which guided these hordes, not to combat, but to carnage."

"In a few hours eight hundred habitations, sugar and coffee stores, representing an immense capital, were destroyed. The mills, magazines, utensils, and even the very plant which rendered them of their servitude and their compulsory labor, were cast into the flames. The whole plain, as far as eye could reach, was covered with nothing but smoke and the ashes of conflagration. The dead bodies of whites, piled in hideous trophies of heads and limbs, of men, women, and infants, assassinated, alone marked the spot of the rich residences where they were supreme on the previous night."

Is there any thing, we demand, in our deprecation of such scenes as those, of which this is but a sample, to justify the imputation to this journal of hostility to freedom in France? It was precisely because we foresaw such legislation by a Government which must act, and is now acting, not according to the dictates of its sober judgment, but under the immediate control and direction of an excited populace with arms in its hands, that we could not rejoice so heartily as others have done, at the instantaneous subversion of the Constitutional Government of France!

But, what was wanting in legality having been supplied by universal consent of the People, the Revolution is undoubtedly now complete. It is, as the French themselves sentimentally say of it, *un fait accompli*. We sincerely rejoice that it has been accomplished without any crime against humanity. If the decrees of the Government are not all such as can be approved by a cool and impartial judgment, they are such as circumstances have forced upon the Provisional Government. What do we say? They are such, perhaps, to have refused which would not only have compromised the personal safety of the members of that Government, but the existence of any Government at all.

With the internal administration of the Government of France, even as now constituted, it is gratifying to know that the Powers of Europe have determined not to interfere. Exempt from that danger, the Government which France is about to reconstruct upon the ruins of the late Monarchy, will have a decided advantage over any of the forms of government attempted during her first Revolution. It will have to combat no foreign enemy unless of its own seeking. The employment in war of her new energies and re-awakened enthusiasm, let us hope that the promised Republic, when wrought into being, will avoid, rather than court. In the eloquent Manifesto directed to the Foreign World by the Provisional Government, Peace is declared to be the policy and the desire of France. We are sorry to see, however, that the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of the other Powers of Europe, whilst claimed by her and conceded by them in regard to her own affairs, is not only not avowed in that State paper, but is expressly repudiated. The claim of the right of France to arm itself "in order to protect the legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of States"—the distinct intimation of a purpose of political propaganda, to be prosecuted by France in arms—being, however, a declaration by the Provisional Government only, will impose no obligations upon the Republic when it shall be so constructed as to represent the will of the whole People, and, if not explicitly abandoned, may not be prosecuted. Let us hope so. For it must be obvious to every thinking man that a Government which should set out upon a plan of regulating, by force of arms, the internal affairs of neighboring nations, and of protecting and promoting revolutions in countries with which it has itself no quarrel—for that is the plain English of the Circular of the new Minister for Foreign Affairs—would ill commend itself to the respect of the world. Such enterprises on its part would be but romance in action; the knight-errantry of Don Quixotism on a national scale.

We here conclude what we have to say upon the present phase of the French Revolution, with an earnest hope that the Provisional Government may be able to maintain itself until the Convention assemble; that the Convention, when assembled, may be found to be adapted and adequate to its objects; and that France may soon tranquilly repose in the arms of a true, lasting, and efficient Representative Government.

ANNUAL MAIL LETTINGS.

The Post Office Department is now occupied with the arduous task of renewing the contracts for the transportation of the mails in one-fourth of the Union. The lettings this year embrace the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, and the force of the Department is now engaged in endorsing and registering the proposals. We are requested to state that on Thursday, the 13th of April, the books will be opened and the state of the bids shown to all feeling an interest in the matter. After which the Postmaster General will immediately proceed to make his decisions awarding the contracts.

MR. CLAY has reached Ashland (his home in Kentucky) in good health. He arrived at Maysville on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, on the steamer Monongahela, and landed amidst the firing of cannon from the Kentucky and Ohio shores, Front street nearly its whole distance between the upper and lower landings being the white lighted by the most brilliant bonfires. The Herald of that city says: "Upon Mr. Clay's reaching the 'Lee House, the crowd who had assembled around the door called most vociferously for a speech. Mr. Clay promptly appeared at the door, and, bowing gracefully, thanked his friends for their cordial reception of him at so late an hour, and assuring them that he had really nothing to make a speech about, retired amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the crowd, who immediately dispersed."

It is authoritatively denied that Mr. C. F. ADAMS, (the son,) has the writings of his father prepared, or is preparing them, for publication. Mr. C. F. A. notices the statement on the subject, and says, "it is pure fiction."

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* (of New York) publishes a letter from Monsieur de LAMARTINE to M. DE LA FOREST, Consul General of France in New York, continuing him in that office.

We are informed that a communication of the same import was received by M. PAGOT, the Representative to this country of the late French Government, who declined the intended trust, giving for reasons his attachment to the fallen dynasty and his determination not to hold office under its successor.

IMMIGRANTS.—From the report of the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives, enclosing a statement of the number and designation of the passengers arriving in the United States on ship-board during the year ending September 30, 1847, is taken the following recapitulation, viz:

States.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Maine	3,486	3,370		6,856
New Hampshire	4			4
Massachusetts	11,958	8,373	517	20,848
Rhode Island	133			133
Connecticut	48			48
New York	85,059	61,771		146,830
Pennsylvania	7,911	6,852	14	14,777
Maryland	6,968	5,091		12,059
Virginia	498	274	178	870
South Carolina	119	46		165
Georgia	4	7		11
Florida	102	86		188
Alabama	26,784	14,019		40,803
Texas	2,925	1,370	380	4,675
Total	139,166	99,325	939	239,480

So it appears that the whole number of passengers who arrived in the United States from foreign countries, during the year 1847, was 239,480. In this number is included a very small per centage of Americans or foreigners visiting the country for other purposes than settlement. This deduction, however, was more than counterbalanced by the number of immigrants who arrived from the British provinces by land. If we say that the aggregate accession to our population last year, from foreign immigration alone, was a quarter of a million, we shall not be far from the truth. What a fact this is to contemplate!—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Mineral Bank of Maryland, located at Cumberland, has failed. It was connected with Joseph S. Lake & Co. of New York, and the failure of the latter has brought destruction on the former.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Generals Scott and Worth—the order displacing Gen. Scott—His reply.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 13, 1848.

After the fullest consideration of the subject, the President has not been able to give his approval to the course you have adopted towards Brevet Major Gen. WORTH; and for reasons which I will briefly state he defers, for the present at least, to order a court martial for his trial on the charge you have presented against him. The document shows that Gen. Worth felt deeply aggrieved by your "General Order No. 349." Imputations of a very serious character were by that order cast upon some of the officers under your immediate command, and from its peculiar phraseology, it was understood by Gen. Worth, or others, as indicating him as one of the officers obnoxious to the severe censure and reproof therein contained. With this view of the import and object of the order, his attempt by all proper means to remove from himself the imputations of these imputations cannot be regarded as an exceptional course on his part. As the stroke which had, as he thought, deeply wounded his honor as an officer and his character as a man came from your hands, his application for redress was properly made to you; but as he did not obtain such redress as he believed, under the circumstances of the case, was due to him, he exercised, or attempted to exercise, the right of an appeal to superior authority.

If we actually aggrieved him in the matter, or believed himself to be so, he had an unquestionable right to have the subject brought to the consideration of his and your common superior, the President of the United States. He prepared charges against you, (for his letter of the 16th of November to the Secretary of War can be viewed in no other character,) and endeavored to send them through you, the only channel he could use without violating established regulations, to this common superior. For the matter contained in these charges against yourself, you have made a charge against him, forwarded it to the President, and asked for his trial by a court martial. If the course of proceedings which you purpose in this case is sanctioned and carried out, you cannot but perceive that the precedent will be most fatal to the essential rights of all subordinate officers. If Gen. Worth has been guilty of an offense by preparing and attempting to transmit charges against you to the President for wrongs and injuries alleged to have been inflicted by you on him, it seems to be a necessary consequence that, whatever may be the character of the wrongs and injuries inflicted upon subordinate officers by their superiors, they cannot seek redress by appeal without being involved in a military trial.

As long as it is possible that a subordinate officer may suffer wrong from a superior, justice, sound policy, and the good of the service require and demand that the avenue to redress should not be obstructed; but obstructed it would be in a most effectual manner by the course of procedure which you have adopted in the case of General Worth. If he has been guilty of a malicious prosecution, while the suit, which is alleged to be malicious, is pending; that must be disposed of before a suit for malicious prosecution can be instituted.

In this view of the case, and it is the one the President has taken, the charges which General Worth has presented against you must be disposed of before any proceedings can be had on that which you have presented against him.

Though you have not stated Gen. Worth is under arrest on your charges against him, yet it is believed he is. An order will, therefore, be sent with this communication for his discharge from it.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to sit in Mexico, to which will be referred for examination all the charges presented against General Pillow and Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, as well as the charges or complaint of Brevet Major General Worth against yourself, and the prosecution of General Pillow and Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, on charges preferred against them, before a court martial, will be deferred until the proceedings of the court of inquiry shall be received by the President.

If the officers have been arrested, the President, not seeing any good reason for continuing them in that situation during the session of the court, will direct them to be released therefrom.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding U. S. Army, Mexico.

The order suspending Gen. Scott.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, JANUARY 13, 1848.

SIR: In view of the present state of things in the army under your immediate command, and in compliance with the assurance contained in my reply to your letter of the 4th of June, wherein you ask to be recalled, the President has determined to relieve you from the command of the army in Mexico. You are therefore ordered by me to turn over the command of the army to Major General Butler, or, in his absence, to the officer highest in rank with the column under you, together with all instructions you have received in relation to your operations and duties as general in chief command, and all records and papers properly belonging or appertaining to the operations of the army.

Desirous to secure a full examination into all the matters embraced in the several charges which you have presented against Major General Pillow and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, as well as the charges or grounds of complaint presented against you by Brevet Major General Worth, and deeming your presence before the court of inquiry which has been organized to investigate these matters immediately necessary for this purpose, you are directed by the President to attend the said court of inquiry, wherever it may hold its sitting, and when your presence before or attendance upon the court shall be no longer required, and you are notified of that fact by the court, you will report in person at this Department for further orders.

The original papers to which you refer, as well as all other which it is anticipated may be wanted on the investigations, will be forwarded to the court of inquiry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.
Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding U. S. Army, Mexico.

From General Scott.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, February 9, 1848.

SIR: I have received no communication from the War Department or the Adjutant General's office since my last report, (No. 44,) dated the 21st instant; but slips from newspapers and letters from Washington have come to interested parties here, representing, I learn, that the President had determined to place me before a court, for daring to enforce necessary discipline in this army against certain of its high officers. I make only a passing comment upon these unofficial announcements; learning, with pleasure, through the same sources, that I am to be superseded by Major General Butler. Perhaps, after trial, I may be permitted to return to the United States. My poor services with this most gallant army are at length to be required as I have long been led to expect they would be.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, sir, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Boston Traveller says an engineer of the great Water works Tunnel, at Newton, estimates that the end of this stupendous work twenty-three hundred feet in length, through solid rock, at a distance of three hundred feet from the surface, will be reached in about a month. Since the work upon it was first commenced, nearly eighteen months ago, there has been no interruption of labor, night or day, except such as has been caused by the overflow of water.

FRENCH SPOILIANS.—Both the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York have passed a resolution urging Congress to do justice to the long neglected claimants. It will be recollected that the law was passed last year and vetoed by the President.

SIR JOHN REEDERSON and party will arrive in the next British steamer, on their way to the Falls of St. Mary, where he will join his canoe men and voyagers, and commence his search after Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer, who has not been heard from in a long time.

Tin ore has been discovered in New Jersey, the only place in the United States except one in New Hampshire. It is not yet ascertained whether the mine can be worked to advantage, or to what extent the ore exists.

GOOD NEWS FOR POLITICIANS.—The Legislature of Kentucky have a bill before them for the improvement of the navigation of Salt river.

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 29, 1848.

MEURS, GALEK & SEATON: The question is now mooted from extreme Eastern Europe to the far Western States of the United States. Will there be formed a coalition against the new French republic? This is unquestionably the most important of all unsolved problems. In no part of the Christian world can this question be one of less than momentous consequence.

It may be said, with all confidence, when France rises, the other surrounding nations, if they do not also rise, ought to lie wide awake. Large provinces of three of those nations were earned from what once was Poland. Reserving at present what may be said of Russia, now turn to Austria and Prussia.

Nations and their Governments of southern and western Europe, in the course of the last four centuries, or since the art of printing has been in operation, have gradually become less and less synonymous or even convertible terms. The people have gained self-respect as they have lost veneration for mere power. Therefore, we may now say, as nations have an individual existence separate from government, in the great struggle on which side will the Germanic nations and those south of the Alps and Pyrenees range themselves? That truly great OFFICIAL GENTLEMEN, Germany—not only the mother of nations but of revolutions, and the nurse of nations and their revolutions—since her tribes rose and trampled the Roman ensigns in the dust, what great beneficial and permanent change has sometimes effected in Europe independent of Germany? A country sometimes overrun by foreign armies but never conquered; a country which, in the long course of ages, has placed her children on every throne in Christian Europe, and given gunpowder and printing to the world; a country which has given many to other nations, but has never itself obeyed a foreign dynasty: will not this great Germanic mass continue to do what it has ever hitherto done, decide the contest when brought to issue?

Austria, that aggregated empire, deriving its title from that of a minor fraction, and embodying in its composition Slavonic, Teutonic, and Italian elements, is at this moment in Europe, next to France, the most directly important object of political science. The most prolific source of error in our estimate of the affairs of, not only France and Austria, but of all branches of European policy, consists in our neglect of the past. When such an outbreak occurs as the recent one in France, we regard it as sudden and isolated. Great effects must be produced by adequate predisposing causes. The French republic cannot be an exception. It is an effect and not a primitive cause. It is the combustible material and not the spark which produces the conflagration.

In all anticipation of what may be expected from what has constituted the facts of all history, Austria cannot avoid becoming a theatre of most important human action. Let us therefore take a review of its relative position, extent, and national components. It ought, however, to be observed, in advance, that history, impartially consulted, gives no evidence to support a too common slang in use when speaking of Austria.

This empire, in relative position, particularly if population is brought into the comparison, occupies the central region of Southern Europe. Extending from north latitude 42° to 51° and in longitude from 9° to 27° east of London, from the extreme western border of the Duchy of Milan to the eastern part of either Transylvania or Austrian Poland, the length falls but little short of nine hundred miles. The extreme breadth, from the Cataro to the northwestern angle of Bohemia, seven hundred miles; outline exceeding three thousand miles. Having European Turkey, southern Russia, north-east Prussia, and the kingdom of Saxony on the north, Bavaria northwest, Swiss Cantons west, the Italian part of Sardinia southwest, and some of the minor States of Italy and Gulf of Venice south. Thus bounded, and within its perimeter comprising about 570,000 square English miles, the subjoined tabular views will exhibit its provincial subdivisions and population, as given in the Geography of Larenauère, Balbi, and Huot, Paris, 1831.

Names of Governments or provincial subdivisions.	Extent in square miles.	Population.
In Germany.		
Kingdom of Bohemia	15,243	4,001,853
Duchy of Tyrol	8,381	827,651
Moravia and Upper Silesia	7,731	2,110,141
Duchy of Styria	6,241	923,982
Carinthia and Carniola	5,936	743,217
Austria, Upper and Lower, and Salzburg	11,350	2,190,634
Total in the German Confederacy	55,086	10,797,461
Out of Germany.		
Hungary and dependencies	67,083	11,401,380
Transylvania	16,138	1,963,435
Military Borders	11,434	1,101,281
Kingdom of Venice, in Italy	6,893	5,079,588
Kingdom of Lombardy, do.	6,241	2,495,020
Trieste	1,611	307,779
Dalmatia	33,875	364,338